CAMBRIDGE Mathematics









Towards a shared framework?

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The Framework

(Cambridge Mathematics quote, my addition in italics)

What it is

"a *coherent and flexible* presentation of the mathematics with which students aged 5 to 19 could be *reasonably expected* to engage"

What it does

- Maps domain knowledge
- Organises progressions in concepts and skills
- Provides anchors for linking domain knowledge to implementation"



Mathematics education vs Medicine

- Primitive: herbs; experience/tradition; magic/God
- Pseudo-science: 'models', but no method/check
- Greek/Renaissance: "Go look/think for yourself" (Hippocrates; Galen; Vesalius, Harvey, ...)
- Practitioners (barber-surgeons) vs 'professionals'
- Towards a Scientific Method (Edward Jenner, John Snow, Florence Nightingale, Louis Pasteur,...)
- "Modern medicine"



"Whose curriculum is it anyway?"

The question:

- denies absolutes: "elem^y maths = indep of culture"
- rejects the only path to gradual improvement (through respecting, reflecting on, learning from, and improving on past experience)

Convenient for advocating one's preferred 'model'

- first to insist on the right to **one's own** place in the sun
- then to re-define oneself to be the "Good Guy", and everyone else to be (more-or-less) "Baddies" (of different alleged persuasions)



Who gains?

The Magical M*stery Tour ... Is coming to take you away ... They've got everything you need ... Satisfaction guaranteed.



Choose: t***s; or t***s; or **T***S (+ ...)**;

- National Curriculum uses the F-word (x24; M-word x0): resented by some as too specific/narrow
- Singapore/Shanghai/... focus attention on long-term teaching; but "M*****" never clarified
- Re-interpreted as something less specific \rightarrow slogan
- Gets confused with an amalgam of:

(a) a diet of "rich" t***s (disjointed, non-cumulative)

(b) "Big Ideas" (appealing to many, but **no meaning**)

(c) shallow behaviourist brainwashing + t***s (Skinner,

Bloom: dice/test/reward = "tick off sublevels". **Doesn't work**)

CAMBRIDGE √Mathematics Look for an alternative to: Big-enders and Little-enders, Cowboys and Indians, "Us" and "Them"

- Reject crude dichotomies (progressive-conservative, etc), grotesque caricatures, and half-baked slogans
- Recognise: effective systems build on consensus + analysis

Then look to see

- to what extent elementary maths makes consensus easy;
- and where there is genuine scope for disagreement.

Then

• identify the effective alternatives; explore; make choices



Towards an alternative?

- Cannot pre-empt the path to consensus; so be tentative
- Lay aside personal preferences; focus on the goal = independent young adults within society
- Be pragmatic: distinguish a *small number* of pathways
 shared up to a point, then diverging (to reflect goals)
- My reading of the evidence (first three phases):
 - EY: physical, social and linguistic preparation for KS1
 - **KS1/2**: language, seeing / doing / drawing / making, number / measurements from Concrete to **Abstract**
 - KS3A/B: (A: consolidating KS1/2 and leading to "Voc"
 B: building on KS1/2 to GCSE+)

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Towards a consensus: Details \rightarrow universal T***S?

- Concrete-Abstract: Sort out why KS1/2 "Abs" is "for all"
- Vocational/Academic: prepare all for choice (at 13-15?)
- EY: Try to agree goals; pros/cons of "formal work"
- KS1/2: Try to agree on "together" vs "group/individual" ("together/group" → class-teaching + intervention; "individual" → less class-teaching + out of phase)
- Postpone details of "language, doing/drawing/making" until endpoints agreed for KS1/2
- "Number/measurement": Sort out essential ingredients
 + endpoints, and how these are effectively taught to all
- KS3A/B: A our experience is limited (learn from others);
 - **B** fairly clear (negs, fracs, propn, alg, func, geom?, prob/stats)

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